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AMUSEMENT'S THIS BYENING.

BROADWAY PHEAL'RE Breadway-Robber's Wife-

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWNY-UR. AND MRS. PETER SHITE-ENGMANTS. TEMPLE-FALL OF ALGIBRS-THE REMEMBOUS FRY, RIVIC TRAGEDIAN. NIBLO'S GO RDEN, Breadway-FRA DIAVOLO.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street. BEN THE METROPOLITAN THEATRE, Broadway-Ma. AND

WOOD'S MANSTRELS-Mochanies' Hall-4/2 Broadway. GHINESE ASSEMBLY ECOMS, 539 Broadway-Pane-

New York, Saturday, July 7, 1855.

The News.

The European mails brought by the America which arrived at Boston yesterday forenoon, reached this city about half past one o'clock this morning. We extract from the London Times an interesting editorial article commenting upon the manguinary engagement on the 18th of June, when the allies attempted to take the Mariakoff and Redan towers at Sebastopol, in which they were repulsed with great slaughter; also the despate of General Pelissier and Lord Ragian relative to

shat event. The Make Liquor law doss not appear to have effeeted much towards suppressing the traffic in in-toxicating drinks in this city. The public houses earry on their business as quietly and as profitably as ever, and no one seems disposed to interfere with them. Thus far not a single complaint, we believe has been entered before any of the police magis trates for violation of the statute, nor has any seizure of liquor taken place. The Carson Leaguers have either shandoned the field or are holding back for a grand coup d'état upon some of the top-sawvers of liquor interest. There is one case of violation of the law for selling liquor on the Fourth of July pending in the Marine Court, but the Judges and the lawyers find great difficulty in arriving at a determination as to the powers and requirements of the various judicial functionaries under the act, and is extremely doubtful whether a decision upon these important points will be settled upon before the meeting of the Legislature, when it is expected the law will be repealed. Our police reports detail about the usual number of cases of arrest for drunkanness, which is suggestive at once of an active trade in imported liquors, the vigilance of the police, and the utter failure of the excise law to suppress the vice of immoderate dritking. We have secounts of the operations of the law from various parts of the State. In Rochester, it is said, the baycome exhibit no signs of anything stronger than water, and no instances of violation of the law had been heard of. In Buffalo and Albany but little dif erence is made, dealers sailing as usual. Prosecu tions have been commenced against several hotel keepers at Saratoga. The trial of E. A. Deuel, of the Montgomery House, and J. L. Huestis, takes place to day. The dealers at Seneca Falls submitted to the law by removing from their bars and shops all intoxicating liquor. In Schenectady the law was also observed. At Utica most of the retail shops were closed. At Troy the trade continued as usual but no arrests had been made. At Syracuse many of the dealers have sold off their stocks at auction. As much as twenty thousand dollars worth of liquor was thus disposed of on the 2d and 3d instant. The Mayor of Albany in his directions to the police force remarks that "when a policeman volunteers to act as complainant, informer or public prosecutor under the act, it will be regarded as prima facie neglect of duties now required by law," and he strongly cautions them not to run any risk of pecu

niary liability by making seizures. The calebration of the glorious Fourth at Cape May was participated in by several notabilities Ex-Governor Bigler, of Pennsylvania, read the Declaration of Independence, and President Pierce. who is now sojourning there, made a brief speech to response to a toast offered by a gentleman from Union, its origin in the Revolution, the humble part which his succestors had taken in securing the mispendence which they were celebrating, alluded to the value of the Union, the importance of preserving it, his determination to maintain and en force all the laws essential to its preservation, &c., complimented the patriotism of New Jersey by an Busion to Princeton and Monmouth, and took his

seat amid general applause.
The President is expected to return to Washing son to-day. While he has been rusticating at Cape May, Marcy and the Kitchen Cabinet have been cutting up shines. While the cat's away the mice will play. Great and weighty measures-such, probably, as the decapitation of a dozen of poor lampighters who are suspented of Know Nothing partialities require the recall of the Executive.

An examination was had at Trenton on Thursday

before Governor Price, in relation to the surrender of Jacob Stern, of Newark, to the authorities of this State, upon a requisition from the Executive of New York. Stern, it is alleged, purchased from a Mr. Friend, of New York, \$1,250 worth of goods, and pretended to have \$2,600 worth of clothing in his store, and \$690 in cash in a bank in Newark; and that after he obtained the goods he confessed judgment to his brother-in-law, to pay certain notes he held. Friend had Stern indicted in New York for obtaining goods under false pretences. The requisition was resisted by Stern's counsel, on the ground that he is not a tugitive, being a resident of Newark, where for years, it is claimed, he has borne an honest character, and does not come under the condition of the extradition laws; and because the suit having been instituted against him in Fusey. N J., the matter can be brought to trial in New Jersey, without sending him out of the State to undergo arrest and imprisonment, on a charge which is not substantiated. The Governor has not given

The Boards of Aldermen and Conneilmen were in session last evening, but did no business worthy of special remark.

The sixeteenth annual commencement of the Rutgers Female Institute took place yesterday. A large concourse of spectators, principally ladies, attended, to listen to the remarks of the speakers and witness the awards of premiums for superio scholarship. A report of the ceremonies is given

Our Yankee friends do not fail to turn a penn by the Eastern war. Our Vermont correspondent states that the Rebbins and Lawrence Company, at Windsor, on the Connecticut river, have a contract with the British government for machinery for making arms to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, and another, with individuals, for twenty-five thousand Minie rifles.

The cotton market yesterday continued to be unsettled and prices uncestablished. Dealers were waiting the receipt of private letters. The few cales made were confined to 300 a 400 bales. Com. mon and medium grades of flour were about 64c. a 12c. per bbl. higher. Canadian white wheat sold at ag 35 a \$2 40. In tian corn was one cent per bushel higher. Pirk was firmer, with moderate sales.

About 17,000 bushels of com were engaged for Liverpool at 3id. a 4id., in bulk and bags, and about bales of compressed cotton at 3-16d. Among other engagements were 1,000 bales of wool at 44.

The Fennsylvan's Know Sothings-Adoption of the Sewe ed Pintform-Policy of the Con servative a Sure Same.

The State Council of the Know Nothings of Per asylvania has declared by a large majority a favor of the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, and against the admission of any slave State north of that line. Thus, the new American party of Pennsylvania (excepting ten seceders out of some two hundred delegates,) have gone over, " hock and line, bob and sinker,' with General Wilson and his Massachusetts partisans, and with Colonel Ford, and his followers in Ohio, to the Seward Holy Anti-Slavery Alliance.

What is to come of all this? Can it be that the bulk of the Know Nethings of Pennsylvania are so deeply impregnated with anti-slavery and free soil sentiments that there is no safe middle ground between the Philadelphia national platform, and the policy of an active crusade against the South? It strikes us that the Democratic State Convention at Harrisburg, in ignoring the Nebraska question, the administration, and all concerned in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, have acted more wisely. Dodging occasionally saves a man's head from a cannon ball. If the secession democracy of the South can be satisfied with this policy of silence on the part of the Pennsylvania democracy, surely the Union and conservative Southern Know Nothings and whigs would have been content with the same policy of dumb neutrality and non-intervention.

There has evidently been an evil genius acting as the ruling spirit of this late Pennsylvania Know Nothing State Convention, and his foot prints are so strongly impressed upon it that there can be no mistake in the man. It is ex-Governor Johnson. Like Wilson, of Massachusetts, he has his own ends to accomplish, and doubtless thinks it more expedient to accept the chances of promotion as a makeweight to the tall of Seward's anti-slavery league than it would be to risk the loss of his free soil partisans by maintaining the constitutional rights of the South, or by silence upon that subject. Moreover, the antecedents, instincts and proclivities of ex-Governor Johnson are all of the anti-slavery type; and he has not forgotten that, with a full knowledge of their man, the free soilers, by a fusion with the whigs in 1848, elected him Governor of Pennsylvania by some two or three hundred majority.

We are by no means certain, however, that Mr. Johnson will be as successful in his present movement for the United States Senate. Possibly, those ten seceders from the State Council may be able to command a ruinous diversion against him among the rank and file-possibly there may be found among the masses of the American party of Pennsylvania a sufficient force, who, preferring the sound Union principles and national popularity of George Law to the disunion programme of our arch-agitator, W. H. Seward, may disappoint the expectations of Mr. John son in the October State election. Let it be clearly understood that the schemes of Mr. Johnson involve the transfer of the Pennsylvania American party, body and breeches, to the Holy Anti-Slavery Alliance, and we apprehend that he will fall very far short of his estimates among the people in October.

Whatever may be the result of this anti-slave ry movement of the Pennsylvania Know No-thing State Council, it is manifest that a Northern anti-slavery crusade for the Presidency is no longer a questionable contingency. The thing has assumed a shape too positive and palpable to be doubted. At the same time, while the Know Nothings of New England, Ohio and Pennsylvania are fusing with the Seward disunion conspirators, the extreme democracy of the South are taking the back track to the secession platform of a speedy distion of the Union and an i Southern confederacy. In the midst of this state of things there is the nucleus of an American party, to which the Union and conservative men of all parties and all sections may safely rally. It exists in that conservative majority of the National Council at Philadelphia which have proclaimed the constitutional policy of non-intervention on the slavery question as their platform. We have in the State of New York an enrolled body of upwards of one hundred and eighty thousand men, pledged by their authorized delegates at Philadelphia to this very policy. On the other hand, the democratic soft shells are beginning to betray a desire for another Buffalo move ment, while the hards, from the unmistakeable tendencies of their newspaper organs, are shifting off farther and farther from Tammany Hall. and every day nearer to a fusion with our anti-Seward, anti-administration and national American party.

The anti-slavery platform of a section of the Pennsylvania Council may result in splitting up the party, and in giving the State back to the democrats in October. The movements of Wilson and his partisans, and of Ford and his followers in Ohio, may be followed up by a more intimate identification with Seward and his programme; but while the conservative Know Nothings, whigs and democrats, of the whole South, are supported by the most powerful party of the Empire State, there will yet be scope and verge enough for a triumphant national party upon a common national ticket in 1856. The administration at Washington is resolved that the democratic party shall stand or fall upon the merits of Mr. Pierce and his Cabinet, and upon that test there can be no re-union of the democracy; there i no whig party anywhere, we believe, excepting the Broadway House; and so the only alterna tive left to the floating masses of all parties is he Seward disunion anti-slavery league, or the national American party of the Philadelphia Council.

Between the secession programda of the South and the anti-slavery nigger worshippers of the North, the only existing party with any show of national vitality for 1856 is that party which was represented at Philadelphia by the Know Nothing delegations from New York and the Southern States, and by their non-interven tion platform upon the slavery question. Fur. thermore, whatever may be the results of our State elections of this summer and the coming autumn, no sectional ticket, no sectional combination, will avail in 1856. The only party which can then hope for success before the people, or before the House of Representatives at Washington, will be the party most reliable upon this Philadelphia policy of non-intervention on the question of slavery. Let Seward, Wilson and Johnson do their worst. This will be the end of the game.

It appears that since the British Parliament passed a bill authorizing the enlistment of foreigners to serve in the British armies, there have been recruiting officers stationed in all the principal seaports of the United States, and it is said that up to this time, one thousand men bave been engaged to enlist. The authority on which this number is given does not appear; arid considering the very energetic and prompt 'Aeasures which were taken at the start by the police and legal authorities at Boston, New York and Philadelphia, it certainly seems large. One thousand men cannot be smuggled out of a country in a bandbox; nor can it be understood, at first blush, why the newspapers of the British Provinces, where this thousand men must have rendezvoused, have never dropped the least hint of their arrival and organi zation. However, the number matters little It is quite certain that attempts were made to

enlist men here for the British service; that

on the news of the same, all the admin-

istration officials fell into a paroxysm of

ndignation, and arrested indiscriminately

in what the Washington Union virtuously calls

the grossest of insults and outrages against

the honor and sovereignty of the United States,'

every man who appeared to be concern

British Enlistme At in the United States.

and that the scheme failed in consequence. On the strength of this, the government news paper at Washington takes occasion to solicit confidence and approval for the administration of General Pierce, and speaks of him as it is customary to speak of the Emperor Trajan, and the greatest monarchs of antiquity. The sub ject will be suggestive of other thoughts to the public at large, and the transcendant glory of the President and the unexampled zeal of his subordinates, will strike most people as matters of less importance than the step which Great Britain has just begun to take.

It was the boast of British statesmen, when this war began, that the government would not call in the aid of the press-gang. And a very proper subject for boasting it was, as the abandonment of any other bad practice would have been. But the change necessitated the departure of the from Spitheal in a state of semi-mutiny and so disorganized that Admiral Napier dared not risk a battle with it. It operated on the army as well, for that branch of the British service depended in a great measure, though secretly, on a kindred system : and after the losses be fore Sebastopol during the hard weather of the fall and winter, the British contingent had fallen so low, and the recruitments came in so slowly, that the army soon found itself in a worse condition than the navy. It was then that the English government prevailed upon Parliament to pass an act authorizing the raising of troops of foreigners. Emissaries were sent to the various States of Germany, to Canada and to this country; and not with standing a most vigorous opposition on the part of the various national authorities, a consider able number of men appear to have been raised The question is now whether this expedient will answer as a substitute for the conscription of the continental powers, or the crimps and press gangs-of old England.

Foreign mercenaries have, at various times in the history of the world, proved excellent soldiers. The Swiss made a living in that way for many generations, and appear in general to have evinced great bravery and staunch fidelity in fighting for mere pay. The Scottish mercenaries who for so many reigns formed the body guards of the kings of France, were men of undoubted courage, as their type, Dalgetty, is there to testify. In later times the Swiss body guard of Charles the Tenth—who though called Swiss were mostly Germans-fought for him long after every Frenchman had deserted his cause. The Romans occasionally found a troop of mercenaries raised in a conquered province a valuable auxiliary. In the eighteenth century, a large proportion of the German people were regularly hired out by their princes and masters to fight the battles of any one who would pay them. They served the King of France, the King of Spain, and the Emperor; King George the Third sent a batch of them here to "put down the rebels, and hang Mr. Washington;" and it may be said generally that they did most of the fighting that was required in Europe and America at that time.

It appears, however, though the mercenaries themselves have not deserved the contemp usually bestowed on them, that no nation has ever relied upon them to any extent without being incontinently ruined, or at least suffer ing severely. Column after column of this journal could be filled with extracts from histo ry showing this singular law of nature. The moment the Romans, instead of employing a single legion of mercenaries in the midst of half a dozen Roman legions, entrusted their eagles to an army of paid foreigners, that moment defeat began, and continued until the prestige of Rom was broken, and a military despotism soon replaced the empire. Peter the G reat of Russia almost lost his crown and the fruit of all his labors by relying on his mercenaries; he, howeve , discovered his mistake in time, and disbanded them. James the Second of England hired Spaniards and Irish to fight his battles as King of England; and we all know what became of him. Genoa, the great republic of Genoa, used to hire soldiers from the Emperor at the rate of so many carlins a month, and s hundred carlins per man if they were killed; and the downfall of the State followed apace Venice made the same mistake and fared like wise. The more recent examples of the failure the mercenaries of George III. in this country, and of those of Charles the Teuth in

France, confirm the principle. In a word, history shows that the employ ment of mercenaries is a fatal experiment. It tends to discourage patriotism among the peo ple. It confides the national interest to persons who have no better stimulus to fight well than their pay. It creates a division between the defenders of the country and the people to be defended, a division which must be equally injurious to the morale of both.

It is an ominous sign to see Great Britain reduced to this method of earrying on her wars. It is a confession of weakness which ill accords with the boastful tone and arrogant language of the ministers of the crown. More than this, it is, according to the uniform testimony of history, a presage of defeat, and a symptom of ruin : we have yet to see how the attempt begun under such gloomy auspices is destined to erminate.

ANOTHER PIECE OF OFFICIAL WISDOM .- We are informed that the last steamer for Nicaragua took out an organized engineer and topographical corps to defend that extensive country from Col Kinney and the other flibusters who lately sailed for some friendly port in the Colonel's flag ship, the schooner Emma. Now, this proceeding was just as much a violation of the law as the attempt of Colonel Kinney; for it is entrary to the federal law for any person to enlist tror,ps within our borders to serve a foreign power.

OUR NEW LIQUOR LAW .- The new Prohibitory law does not appear to have met with a very good reception in our city courts. Its framers, in order to simplify practice under the law, enlarged the powers of magistrates named in it; but the magistrates heaitate to assume the doubtful powers conferred upon them. Two of the City Justices have decided that they can only take evidence and complaints, but will not issue warrants upon drunkards' affidavits. The lawyers and judges seem to be in a fog about the whole matter, while native and foreign liquor is sold without any restraint or restric tion whatever. In the Marine Court, yesterday Judge Birdsall discovered that he had no powe to punish offenders under this law, but that their cases must go to the Court of Special Sessions. Divested of the mystery of legal phraseology, this decision is made on the following grounds. The fifth section of the Liquor

lowing grounds. The fifth section of the Liquor law passed on the 9th April, runs thus:

Sec. 5. Every justice of the peace, police justice, county judge, city judge, and in addition, in the city of New York, the recorder, each justice of the marine court, and the justices of the district courts, and in all cities where there is a recorder's court, the recorder shall have power to issue processes [to hear and determine charges, and punish] for all oftences arising under spell the provisions of this act; [and they are each hereby authorised and required to hold courts of special session for the trial of such offences,] and under this abt to do all other acts, and exercise the same authority that may be done or exercised by justices of the peace in criminal cases [and by courts of special sessions, as the same are now constituted.]

Judge Birdsall holds that the sentences en closed in brackets were repealed, so far as his court is concerned, by the act passed three days afterwards, which gives the Courts of General Sessions and Special Sessions of the Peace of the city of New York exclusive jurisdiction over all cases of misdemeanor, and a violation of the new Liquor law is a misdemeaner according to the fourth section of the

This legal point is ingenious, but it will be question as to whether or not it is well taken. It is not, however, a matter of much consequence, except that it is another proof that the law is faulty throughout, and will not stand the thorough analysis which it must have from the bar and the bench. Every one, in and out of court, temperance men and liquor men, seems to have a doubt about the law. That doubt must go for the benefit of the defendant. and therefore it seems probable that the law will never be enforced. We have, consequently lost the excise laws, which were strong enough when enforced, and gained in their place an enautment of doubtful constitution ality, full of loop-holes and contradictions.

NO FUSION IN THE GREAT DEMOGRATIC PAR TY .- It is now almost certain that the hards and softs will not row in the same boat. The hards positively refuse to coalesce with Marcy and his national Prohibitory law; consequently the softs have given it up in despair, and proclaimed war to the knife and the knife to the hilt at the Baltimore Convention. The call for the Soft Shell State Convention, "at the usual place," on the twenty-ninth of August, signed by two or three Cass men and twelve or fourteen gentlemen of the free soil Buffalo stripe, has been duly promulgated This convention is to consist of one delegate from each Assembly district -it is to nominate a State ticket, "and also to determine the time and manner of choosing delegates to the next Democratic National Convention." The hards will hold their convention at the same place on the fifth of September. So the thing is settled. There will be two State tickets in the field-two sets of delegates to the Baltimore Convention, and a defeat for the administration and the soft shells. The hards will be wiped out, also, if they do not coalesce with The American platform is essentially the hard shell platform in effect. and it has been partially endorsed by Judge Beardsley and other national democrats. Will the hards fuse with the Know Nothings on the national platform? Speak out, and quickly!

ANOTHER POST OFFICE HUMBUG .- A great many complaints having been made to the Post Office Department relative to the loss of valuable letters, the government conceived a brilliant idea on the subject, which brilliant idea has lately been carried into effect. It consists in a system of registering valuable letters. Persons may, by application to the Postmaster. and paying a fee, have their letters registered. and obtain a receipt for the same. The registered letters are kept apart from the common herd, and when they arrive at their destination the Postmaster sends a circular, of which the following is a copy, to the persons to whom they

are addressed:-REGISTERED LETTER No. 217.
Poer Oveice, New York, July 5, 1855.
Six—Pleass call at this office and sign receipt for restatered letter.

Please call as red letter.

Yours, respectfully,

E. E. HIBBARD,

for I. V. Fowler, P. M.

Now the cream of the joke is, that the go vernment is not responsible if these registered letters are lost, so that registration is only a humbug, after all. The fact that the registered letters are kept apart from the others is no great protection for them; it is only an advertisement to knavish officers, to inform them what letters are worth stealing. There is no reason to suppose that the persons having charge of the regis tered letters will be any more honest than the ordinary Post Office clerks. Indeed, experience-which, as a German writer says, keeps good school but charges a very high price teaches us that those who occupy the highest places are most unlikely to resist temptation. We are afraid that people will continue to send their money letters by private expresses, notwithstanding the new registration law, which is about as valuable as a bank check with the depositor's signature omitted.

AMERICAN INVENTIONS BLOWING UP THE ALLIES .- A letter from the English fleet off Cronstadt informs us that there was recently a small submarine explosion in those parts, which agitated the nerves of one French Admiral and ten Post Captains. This was probably caused by one of M. Jacobi's machines, a number of which were sent out to the Baltic a long time ago, and the fear of which caused old Charley Napier to make that ever memorable signal for more chloroform. We presume that Jacobi's machines are plentiful about Cronstadt; but they must be a little more powerful to do any great harm. The rinciple upon which they are constructed is a very old one, and was first applied to modern warfere during our Revolution.

Now and THEN .- On the eighteenth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, the combined French and English forces assaulted the Redau and Malakoff towers before Sebastopol, and were defeated by the barbarous Russians with great slaughter. Forty years before, on the eighteenth of June, eighteen hundred and fifteen, the English and Blucher gained a great victory at Waterloo over the French and Napoleon the Great. Formerly the English celebrated the anniversary of the great day at Waterloo with great éclat; but they have changed all that now, and this year we have witnessed the delightful spectacle of the victors and the vanquished embracing each other, and mutually endeavoring to forget all about Waterloo, Wellington, Blucher, Grouchy, the great Napoleon, and several other matters equally gratifying to the British lion and dis tressing to the Gallic cock. But affection is, after all, a bore, says Pelissier. One mus have some excitement on Waterloo day; and so he assaulted the southeastern defences o Sebastopol, and the enniversary of Waterloo day was celebrated by the most disastron and bloody defeat that the Allies have yet snstained. It is a singular and interesting historical coincidence.

THE LATEST NEWS BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

From Washington. WHAT IS IN THE WIND?-THE KITCHEN CABINET EN JOYING THEMSELVES.

WASHINGTON, July 7, 1855. Mr. Marcy telegraphed, this evening, for Presiden Pierce to come home immediately. Mr. Guthrie says that Jeff. Davis must make a clean breast, as he is suspected Sergeant O'Nell, Forney, and Sid. Webster have been having high times at the White House during the past

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, July 6, 1855. President Pierce is expected home to morrow. The frigate Constellation, at Norfolk, is to be refitted

forthwith for the Mediterranean station.

The company of Flying Artillery from Fort McHenry, which has been on a visit to this city since the 3d inst. returned home this evening.

A Dance House Riot.

Demoor, July 6, 1855.

Last night a large crowd attacked a negro dance house in this city; and a fight ensuing, one of the girls belonging to the house was killed with a brickbat. Several persons were wounded. The house was fired by the crowd, and burned down.

Two Ladies Drowned.

PROVIDENCE, July 6, 1855.

Mrs. James Lancelot, of Cranston, and Mrs. Stepher Sturgeon, of New York, were drowned this afternoon while bathing at Field's Point, three miles below this

Departure of the Asla.

HALIFAX, July 6, 1855.
The royal mail steamship Asia arrived here from Boston at 10 o'clock this morning, and sailed again for Liverpool at 11.45 A. M. She was detained on the passage to this port by foggy weather.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6, 1855.

Money unchanged. Stocks dull. Reading, 46 11-16 Morris Canal, 14%; Long Island, 17%; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45%; Pennsylvania State fives, 8716.

New ORLEANS, July 5, 1855.
The America's news was received to day, and publishe in the evening editions of the Associated Press. To prices of cotton declined a Mc. under it. The day sales have been 880 bales, at 9Mc. for middling. Cor is selling at 70c. a 75c.

sales have been 850 bales, at 9\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. for middling. Corn is selling at 70c. a 75c.

There is a better demand for flour for the interior, but we have no change in prices to report. Sales 500 bbls., at 38 50 a 55 76 for common to good upper lake: \$9 2 for extra do.; \$9 50 for extra Indiana; and \$9 75 for extra flow Michigan. Wheat is in better request. Sales of several parcels upper lake spring on private terms, and white Michigan at \$2 33. Corn quest. Sales 8,000 bushels at 70\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. Even did to the obtained except at prices considerably above this quotation. Oats are steady. Sales 7,000 bushels at 55c. Canal freights lover—corn 9\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. to Albany, and 11\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. to New York. The receipts yesterday and the day previous were—Flour, 1,757 bbls; wheat, 50,222 bushels; corn, 1689 bbls.; wheat, 10,001 bushels; corn, 74,657 bushels; others, 3,786 bushels.

BUTFALO, July 6—5:30 P. M.

BUFFALO, July 6—6.30 P. M.

There has been a better inquiry for flour to-day for the interior and local trade, but prices remain unchanged. Eales 900 bbls. at \$5 00 a \$8 75 for common to good Wisconsin; \$9 a \$9 25 for choice to extra do; \$9 good Wisconsin; 39 a 39 25 for choice to extra do; 59 60 for extra Indians, and 39 75 for pure do. Wheat has been in more demand, but prices are the same as previously quoted. Eales 500 bushels Wisconsin while at 31 25, and 600 bushels white Michigan at \$2 33. Corn is quiet, owing to the firmness of holders. Sales 17,009 bushels at 76½c. as 50c., closing firm at the outside price. Onts are a shade firmer, with sales or 22,000 bushels at 56c., and 7,000 bushels at 75c. Whiskey-No sales. Canal freights lower—corn 9½c. to Albany, and 11½c. to New York. Receipts for the twenty-four hours ending noon to-day.—Flour, 1,118 bbls.; wheat, 11,280 bushels; corn, 35,000 bushels; cats, 13,921 bushels; rye, 900 bushels.

900 bushels.

Albany, July 6—6:30 F. M.

Flour—Sales 1,000 bbls. at unchanged prices. Corn—
Sales 9,000 bushels at 87%c. a 88c. for Western mixed.

Oats—Nothing done. Whiskey held firmly at 41c. Receipts by canal to-day—2,685 bbls. flour; 272 bbls. pork;
28,070 bushels corn; 7,540 bushels cots.

PRILADELPHIA, July 6, 1855.

The sales of iron for the week have been confined to the consummation of previous orders, and amounted to 3,500 tons, at \$25 a \$25 for No 1; pig, \$23 50 a \$25; and forge, \$22 a \$24. There is an excessive densual for American merchant bars, and manufacturers have declined orders at \$5 a dayance. Sales for the week, 550 tons, at \$70 a \$75; Juniata rods at \$100 a \$105, and bars firm at \$60; car wheel fron, \$30 a \$35; soring maleabis castings, \$35 a \$38; charcoal blooms, \$70 a \$75; cinder blooms, \$40 a \$45.

Marine Affairs.

DEPARTURE OF CALIFORNIA STRANGES -The mail steam-ship George Law, for Aspinwall, and the steamship Star of the West, for San Juan, sailed on Thursday afternoon

THE PERUVIAN HERALDO STORY OF MERSES, LOWER & Co .-In relation to an article concerning the commercial house of Messrs. Lomer & Co., of Lima, published in our paper of the 4th inst., taken from the Heraldo of Lima, of the 24th May, we are pleased to learn from a confidential source that the report has been entirely contradicted in the Lima journals of the 25th May. We have been assured by a well informed party, just arrived from Lima, that the members of the house are American citizens of un-doubted respectability, and besides, gentlemen of the highest intelligence.

THE RACE BETWEEN THE NEW YORK AND St. JOHN SOAT CLUBS.—Our despatch yesterday, in chronicling the de-feat of the New Yorkers, in the match race with the St. John Club, at Boston, on Thursday, stated that the New York Club was the challenging party, which was not the case. The St. John Club decline! the row in the regatta of the previous day, and as soon as the race was over, they sen: a challenge to the New York Club to row for three hundred collars, which the latter felt in honor bound to accept, even with a full knowledge that a conlest with fresh men must be an unequal one. We learn hat a match between the same boats has been made, to ome off in New York harbor in August, for one thou and dollars.

New Hampshire Liquor Bill.

The new liquor bill which has been reported in the New Hampshire Legislature embraces the principle of search, seisure, and confiscation, with imprisonment for the second offence.

Since penning the above, we have received from Concord a proof sheet of the new bill, by which we learn that the bill provides for a fine of fifty dollars for the first offence in single sales: fifty dollars and imprisonment of thirty days in common jail for the second offence, and for every subsequent offence as fine of one hundred dollars and imprisonment of ninety days in jail.

hundred dollars and imprisonment of ninety days in jail.

In common seller cases the penalties are, for the first offence fifty dollars fine and one month's imprisonment; for the second, and every subsequent conviction, one hundred collars fine and not less than three or more than six months' imprisonment in the common jail.

The seture clause is similar to that is the Missachusetts law. Section 17 provides that no clerk, servant, or agent, in the employ of any person engaged in the traffic, shall be excursed from testifying against his principle, on the ground that he may thereby oriminate himself, but no testimosy so given shall be used against him. Fection 20 makes it the duty of the Misyer and Aldermen of every city and the Selectmen of every to we to presecute at the expense of the delies and towns. The other provisions of the bill are very much like our content. other provisions of the bill are very much like our iew. We hear from all quarters that the sill will plot hemseles.—Botten Telegraph, July 3,

IMMIGRATION DURING THE PAST SIX MONTHS TO THE PURP or New York.—The feliowing table will be found interesting as showing the decrease in immigration this year, as compared with former years. So far this year there has been a decrease from last year of 65,279, and compared with 1858 of 56,141. The following is number of emigrants arrived at this port during first six months of—

 Bret six months of—
 1855.
 1854.

 January.
 4,901.
 5,514.

 Pebruary.
 11,953.
 4,446.

 March.
 0,686.
 3,759.

 April.
 23,283.
 31,148.

 May.
 30,212.
 54,578.

 June.
 45,678.
 25,807.

 January
 Irish.

 2,195
 February
 2,319

 March
 445
 458

 Aptil
 4,598
 4,710

 May
 7,710
 5,534
 3,411 2,229 912 2,842 8,738 8,632 25,884

-The Tammany General Committee met Thursday night at the hearquarters,

but did no business of importance. At the next monthly meeting steps will be taken to prepare for the fall campaign, and the time for electing delegates to the State Convention, in September, will be indicated. The political cauldron will soon be boiling hot.

Wing Toung May's Committee.—The young whige met last night at the Broadway House, Judge Welsh in the chair, and G. W. Browne officiating as Secretary. A scorehing communication was received from Mr. George E. Bellows, who had been expelled from the committee on account of his connection with the Constitution Hall mevement, and for signing a document emanating from that place, in which the Broadway House people were demounced as shoulder hitters, thimble riggers and losi-ers. Mr. Bellows did not deny that he had signed the offensive paper, but plead in justification that the strictures it contained were correct. The reading of the paper caused no little excitement, no doubt aggravated by the heat of the weather; and the members, while admitting the general accury of Mr. Bellows' communitation, conceived themseves insulted by his saying so. A resolution was passed authorizing the Secretary to return the communication to Mr. Bellows. The meeting soon after a ojourned.

Commissioners of Emigration.—The Board met Thurs-

con after adjourned.

Commessioners or Emigration.—The Board met Thursday, at 4 P. M. A quorum was present. The only business of importance that was done was the passage of a series of resolutions in relation to Dr. Alexander F. Vache, Chief Physician of the Marine Hospital at Qua-Vache, Chief Physician of the Marine Hospital at Quarantine, whose tarm of office has just expired. The resolutions are of a highly complimentary character, and pay a merited tribute to the skill and ability of Dr. Vache. Their length and the press on our columns will not allow us to publish them. Resolutions were also passed in relation to Dr. William Darling, his assistant, who goes out of office with him. After transacting some local business the Board adjourned.

The Accident to General Hall.—We learn that General Columns of the Column transaction of the

ral Hall was much easier yesterday, and his lojuries are not so severe as at first reported. His leg was broken not so severe as at mrst reported. His leg was broken above the ankle, but he was otherwise uniqured. Dr. Woodward, who is attached to General Sandford's start, set the General's leg without much difficulty. It is well to have competent medical men attached to these regiments, as the liability to casualties such as these is very great.

is very great.

Louis Napoleon's Snurr Box.—We learn that the celebrated snuff box sent by the Emperor Napoleon to M.

Depau, of this city, which was seized by the Sheriff for debt, and sold, has been returned to M. Depau, as it was deemed impossible to keep it from him legally. The express company that allowed the costly je sei to be seized, on a representation of the facts being made to them, took steps to have it restored to its owner.

, SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON A CITY RAILROAD TRACE. - A serious and it is feared fatal accident, occurred yesterday afternoon, on the New Haven train, as it was approaching the depot in Canal street. It appears that as the

DISCOVERED IN AN OPEN LOT -At a late hour last night a report reached the office of the Chief of Police that the report reached the emics of the Unier of Police that the body of a young woman was discovered in an open lot corner of Fortieth street and Eleventh syenue, under very suspicious circumstances. On her person was found the name of Elizabeth Beck marked on her under clothes. The affair caused no little excitemest in the neighborhood, as it was supposen murler had been committed. The Coroner is to investigate this myster-rious matter this morning, when no doubt the facts will come to light.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING .- On the afternoon of NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.—On the afternoon of the 4th inst, the schouner Middlesex, with a party of twenty-two persons on board, eight of them ladies, while off States Laiand was capsized by a sudden squall that came up, and filled with water. The greatest consternation prevailed, and there was great danger that the party would be drawned before assistance was rendered. Their situation was fortunately seen on Staten Laiand, and a boat put off to rescue them. They were all taken off, quite excausted. The vessel sunk soon after, and now lies in twenty-eight feet of water, in Prince's Bay.

MAD DOG AND BAD SHOT .- A mad dog made his appearance in Ninety second street on Thursday, causing great consternation wherever he passed, and snapping and bitting at every dog he came across. His mad career was arrested by a Mr Fanshaw, who shot him white-passing; but not being an expect shot, the bell after passing through the body of the dog struck the leg of a boy that was looking on and injured him severely. The wounded dog was soon dispatched.

A PERCUE PROM DROWNING .- A drunken sailor fell overpoard at the foot of Roosevelt street, on Thursday morning, and was in imminent danger of drowning. He ing, and was in imminent danger of drowning. He, hewever, was a good swimmer, and managed to keep above
water. A laborer, named Cornelius Heckie, who was
passing at the time, seeing his peril, without a moment's
nesitation plunges into the river, and after a severe
struggle managed to rescue him. His conduct was the
more praisewoithy, as the crowd who had collected on
the cock were cruel enough to jeer and laugh at she poor
fellew struggling in the water.

NORTHWESTERN DISPENSARY—REPORT FOR JUNE.—Num-ber of new patients, 1,683; treated at their homes, 202: treated at dispensary, 851; males, 422; females, 641. Class-Heart and lungs, 104; bead and abdomen, 191; eye, ear and surgery, 122; skin, 40; accination, 36; wemen and children, 178; minor surgery, 189. Results—Well orgelieved, 1,662; hospital, 6; dead, 8; transferred, 30; under treatment, 7. Nativity—United States, 387; Ireland, 598; other countries, 68. Number of prescriptions, 2,106; largest number in one day, 110; average, 80.

MONSTER CRAIL.-We were shown, last evening, a crap which was caught in Gowanus bay on Thursday last, which measured three feet from tip to tip of claw. It was really a monater.

Police Intelligence.

CHARGE OF PALSE PRETENCES.

A man named William J. Willard was taken into A man named William J. Willard was taken into custody yesterday afternoon by officer Anderson, of the First ward police, charged with having obtained \$45 from M. P. Chapman by false presence and fraudulent representations. The complainant alleges that he was induced to lend the accused the above sum on his representing that he was worth \$490, and could easily pay back the money borrowed. The accused was committed for examination by Justice Bogart. SUSPICION OF GRAND LARCENY.

Two men, named Nathan Rosisku and Abraham King, were taken into custody by officers Petel and Burley, of the Fifth ward police, on suspicion of having stolen 870 worth of vermilion from the store of Samuel Kelet, at No. 93 Beaver street. The accused were end-avoring to sell some vermilion supposed to be a portion of the property stolen. They were held for examination by Justice Bogart. ALLEGED FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

Three boys, named Charles Daly, Mathew Bowler and James Kaney, were arrested yesterday, charged with having jointly felomiously assaulted Richard Lavson, of No. 194 Division street. The complainant, who is employed as a private watchman at pier 4 North river, alleges that while on duty at his post these boys acted in a somewhat disorderly manner, and upon his endeavoring to get them away from the pier he had charge of, they assaulted him, and one of them stabbed him in the shoulder with a punknife. The accused were committed to prison in default of \$1,000 ball.

CHARGE OF ROBBING A COUNTRYMAN. Virginia Smith, said to be a nymph de pare, was ar-rested yesterday by the Fifth ward police, charged with steading \$85 in gold cola from John Rutterson, a san-faring gentleman, at present on a visit to this city. The accused was looked up for examination by Justice Bogart.

ALLEGED GRAND LARCENY.

Sergeant Smith, of the Lower Police Court, arrested & nan named Thaddeus M. Fisk, on a charge of stealing thirty nine bushels of osts, valued at \$29 50, the property of B. P. Smith, of No. 64 Pears street. The com-plainant alleges that the accused took the feed from a canal boat while it was on its way to New York. The accused was held for examination by Justice Bogart.

Jersey City News.

THE JERSEY CITY AND BENGEN POINT RAHROAD.—The Jersey City and Bergen Point Railroad Company being fully organized and ready to proceed with the work of constructing the road, have addressed a memorial to the Common Council, asking the privilege of laying the track brough the streets of Jersey City, which ther have de-tignated as their route to serges field. The sars will as propolice by herse power. The matter was referred to a